Spring Styles and Spring Weather, for once, come together, and at Genn's will be found the most fascinating arminist product of the arason—a dress silk Hat, perfectly original in style, and adapted to the "morning of the year." As an advertisement is not a tolescope, and the excellencies of this masterpiece of taste and skill cannot therefore be seen through the medium of this notice, the public are very respectfully invited to join "all mankind and the rest of the world" in their visit of inspection to Ganin's, No. 214 Broadway, spposite St. Pauls.

THE GOAL ATTAINED .- KNOX & JAMES, the liberal and enterprising Hat manufacturers of the Prescott House, commenced business at their prescut locality with the determination, by furnishing the best article that their skill could produce, to command the pattern age of the intelligent and refund. And they have accomplished it, at their success proves. The Prescott Hat Store, within a door or two of Heller's Magic Saloon, is on the corner of Broadway and Sprint et.

LEARY & Co., leaders and introducers of Fashion for Gentlemen's Huts, Astor House, Breadway. Quarterly pattern immed March 1, 1859, together with copies of styles prevailing in Paris

BAYADERE ROBES .- S. B. CHITTENDEN BROTHER & have just received by the Atlantic, Asia, Arctic, and Arabia, a new i choice amortment of these Dress Goods, in a variety of faorice, to ich they invite the attention of merchants in all sections of our intry. No. 73 Broadway.

GENIN'S BAZAAR .- On Tuesday, the 12th inst., the GENIN'S BAZAAR.—OH RESSIN, the Leth Inst., the third series of Spring Importations will be exhibited consisting of Lacties Paris-made Bonneta of the latest designs, together with a brilliant assortment manufactured at home. A constant succession of proveities from abroad in every branch of Ladies' and Children's Clothing will henceforth be one of the distinguishing features of the Basiss, while the moderate scale of profits and prices which has always been characteristic of the proprietor's business will be strictly adhered to.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 513 Broadway, N. Y.

OPENING OF NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS .- 25 cases plain and embraidered Canton Crape Shawis, very cheap; 60 pieces plaid, striped and plain Silks, every fashionable style and color. More than 530 pieces Barege, Barege, de Laines, Tissues, Poplins, Lawns and Printed Jaconets, all of the richest and latest styles imported. Very superior plain and brocade black Silks at G. M. Hodden, No. 323 Grand-st., cor. Orchard-st.

HAVE WE A BOURBON AMONG Us?—This remarka-ble historical question, which has excited all the quid nuncs of the city, is unimportant in a practical point of view. Whether we have a Prince of France among us, we will not pretend to say, but we know that we have a Thomas Smirm, Jr., and that he keeps the chespest and best of Clothing at the City Clothing Warehouse, 102 Fulten.st. Suspend your orders, Gentlemen, for a few days, congr. P. Fox, the fashionable tailor, "is as busy as a mail."

George P. Fox, the fashionable tailor, "is as busy as a nailor," giving his orderato carpenters, masons, painters, garafiters, decorators, arisens of all kinds and sorts, finishing a drawing-room store, on the second floor, (old stand) No. SS Broadway. BARTHOLOMEW & WEED have just received black and white plaid and striped Silks, black and Lavender do. do., Leven-tines, a new article; Mourning Foulards of all qualities and styles; Heroani and Granadines, Tissues Marquise, Bareges, Muslins, Ging-hams, French and English Prints; Euglish Crapes for dresses, Em-barderies, Bonnets, Martillas, &c., which we offer at very low prices. New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway. Bartrolomew & Wegn.

Fashionable Clothing, which is in constant demand, is a very important element in the minds of all persons who appreciate elegance and taste in dress. The large Clothing establishment of H. L. FOSTER, No. 27 Courtlandtest, is a never failing fountain, affording a constant and ready supply of every article required to make the well dressed man.

P" Plato thou reasonest well," and so does Mr JAMES A. CLARK, at his large and elegant Clothing Emporium, on the corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st; when he says that his styles, qualities, he, cannot be asypassed, Mr. Clark is too modest to say equaled, but his customers "have no hesitation in saying it, and they ray it boldly."

CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 proadway, are daily receiving, per packets from Europe, additions, supplies of rich and elegant Carpetings, of superior fabric and styles, entirely new, and particularly adapted to city trade. For sale full tan per cost, less than other stores selling similar goods.

ceast less than other stores setting similar scool.

Ur-Town vs. Down-Town.—Writh T & Bailley, No.

332 Bowery, near Bond-st.—The great desideratum in purchasing Carpots at the above establishment is the fact that from their low rent they are enabled to sell much sheaper that down-town houses, while for elegance of design, fashion and variety, their stock of both English and American Carpots is unequaled. Give them a call.

SPLENDID CARPETINGS FOR SPRING SALES, 1853.—
SMITH & LOUNSERY, No. 443 Pearlet, are now receiving in store, per late arrivals, a large stock of velvet, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpetings of chaste and elegant designs, which, having been purchased previous to the recent advances in prices, they are enabled to offer at very great inducements. CANAL-ST. CARPET STORE, No. 70 CANAL-ST .- E. A.

Marine and Inland Insurance.
GENERAL MUTTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Assets on

ston, Joseph W. Alsop, Jr. Robert L. Taylor, F. A. Delano, Nathl. D. Carille, Wm. H. Macv, Ramsay Crooks, Wm. H. Macv, Ramsay Crooks, Wm. Harnewall, B. F. Dawson, G. H. Koop, President.

B. C. Morris, Secretary. Henry Holdred TO THE ATTENTION OF CLOSE BUYERS OF FANCY AND SearLE Day Goous.—In view of our removal to our extensive Ware-house, No. 6 Vesey-st., running through to No. 12 Barclay-st., (en-brance on both streets) directly in rear of the Astor House, we intend to dispose of our present stock of goods at extremely low prices, so that we can open in our new location with a new and beautiful assortment of goods, adapted to the summer and autumn sales.

Country Jobbers and Retailers will find great bargains in our present escot of Dry Goods, Carpets and Oil Cioths and Yankee Notions. MOULTER, PLIMITON, WILLIAMS & CO., Importers and Jobbers, 47 Broadway

The After the First of May, Goldsmith cannot receive class pupils at the \$5 rate. His attention after that date will be directed solely to private pupils. All who wish to avail themselves of Goldsmith's last cleap term, should call at No. 289 Broadway, and enter their names now. The accommodations for private pupils are escellent.

Notice.-After 1st of May we will close our store at INVIGORATING CORDIAL.—Professor Morse's INVIGO-

MATING ELIXIR OF CORDIAL—The Eighth Wonder of the Botanic World.

GURE OF MERVOUS BISEASES.

Re impuage can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous cheage which it occasions in the diseased, debilitated and datatred nervous system. Whether broken down by crocas, weak by mature, or impaired by sickness, the unstrung and relaxed organization is at once re-braced, re-trivined, and built up. The mental and physical eymptoms of nervous disease vanish together under its labuscae. The steoping, trembling victim of depression and doblinky, becomes a new man. He stands erect, he moves with a firm step; his mind, which was previously sunk in gloom, of an almost idiotic apathy, becomes bright, buoyant and active: and he goes forth refreshed, regenerated, and conscious of new vigor, to his accustomed occupations. Not is the effect temporary. On the contrary, the spale is permanent, for the cordial properties of the medicine reach the constitution itself and restore it to its normal condition. Well may the proparation be called the

of the nineteenth century. It is, as the first scientific men in the old world have admitted, that miracle of medicion heretofore supposed to

were no existence.

Referre is never expended, as is the case with opinm, alsoholic presartions, and all other excitants. The effect of these is brief, and it may well be said of him who takes them, "the last state of that man a worse than the first." But the Ekkir is an exhilarant without a single draw back—safe in its operation, perpetual in its happy interest upon the neves, the mind, and the entire organisation.

single draw once A GREAT MEDICINE FOR FRMALES.

The unparalleled effects of this great restorative in all complaints incident to females mark a new cas in the annals of medicine. Thousands of stimulants have been invented—thousands of itavigorants concorted—all perspecting to be specified in the various diseases and demangements to which the delicate conformation of woman render has table. The result has heretofers been uniform. These nestrums have indeed imparted a momentary vivacity to the nervous system, a transient and delustre visor to the nuclea; but this flash of relief has been secceeded by a depression and prostration greater than before, and she end has too often been ustariy to paralyze the recuprative power of the new vessed the vital organisation, and finally to destroy the malagory nationt. But in

py patient. But in

NORRE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR
is presented—as a phenomena in the materia medica hitherto unheaud
a stimulant without a reaction.

BC. H. Ring, General Agent for the United States, No. 192 Broadway, Rew-York.
Sold by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

It is put up in pints bottles, with the words Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial blown in the class. Frice 25 per Bottle: two bottles, \$5;
five bottles for \$12, and \$20 per des.

M. B.—Important advice accompanying each bottle.

N. B.—Important advice accompanying each bottle.

Window Shades.—Best assortment in the world, at
Kenty & Function's, No. 289; Broadway and 54 Reads et. Dealers
supplied from first hands. Shades warranted to stand any climate,
N. B.—Store, Church, and other large Shades, painted and lettered
to order, in superior style.

ceder, is superior style.

Thousekeepers and all others in want of Bedding, edsteads, i.e., would do well to call at M. WILLER's old established warerooms, No. 150 Chathamest, sor. of Mulberry-st., where may a found the largest amortment of articles in his line were offered to the

PATENT SELF-HEATING SMOOTHING IRONS.—The com plete success of this invention, coupled with the great favor it has covered by thousands or intelligent addes, induces, in order to place it writing the reach of every family, a permanent reduction of prise.

N. D. HUNTER, Agent for N. Y., No. 368 Broadway.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every family should provide semselves with the means of removing the decayed, resetable and aimal matter suspended in the water. The purer the water, the callbier it is. Thousands of our Citizens who know by experience, thunwledge that the Porous Ghas Filter is the best instrument ever fleed for purifying Water. Sold at No. 256 Broadway, for \$1.50. Lyon's KATHAIRON.—This invaluable article, for ers

Lyon's Kathairon.—This invaluable article, for eradicating Dandruff, Curling, beautifying and preserving the Hair, is said by all to be the best ever discovered. We should think the ladies would all try it, certainly. Price 25 cents, in large bottles.

D. S. Barnes, No. 151 Broadway, N. Y.

The medal, sent the ocean o'er,
Is in Broadway, Four Twenty-Four.

This is Lyon's number. The medal is from World's Fair Consistent, and awarded to Lyon's Magnetic Power, for the destroy of insects, which, with the Magnetic Pills for destroying rate and may be procured at the depôt, as above.

The New-York Custom House is supposed to urain place having seed pay and little work, and it is true—but, any admirtons woman using one of Singar's Sewing Machines, can easily are more mostly than the selary of a Clerk or an Inapector of Custom Process and Singary and S

one's Brazilian Hair Curlin. Vinide control of the spill out the bushes as year officerally, without injuring it in correspond to the corresponding to the c

HAIR DYE AND HAIR PRESERVATIVE.—CRISTADORO n offering to the public these two valuable preparations, guarantees that in no instance whatever there shall be a failure-the parameters beinging instantly the most unseemly hair to a natural black or brown, of the Preservative, in glooming, silkening and inviscouring in record McA. Asker Monach and the Dye privately applied, of Capper.

GAITERS ONLY TWELVE SHILLINGS A PAIR.—Are you aware, ledice, that you can procure really seek and serviceable Gaitese at Cartagill, No. 558 Bowery, for the low price of 12/ per pair! An essentiation of these articles will convince yeu, that in excellence of meterial and make they quite equal the articles sold at much higher rates at other establishments, and that they are fully entitled to your patronage. Cantagill's assortment of "coverings for the toot" is very large and his prices unusually reasonable.

CITY HALL .- A most splendid Crystalotype view the City Hall may be seen at Roor's great Daguerreian Gallery, No. 568 Broadway, with hundreds of other remarkable portraits, land-scapes, &c., in Daguerreotype and Crystalotype.

, &c., in Daguerrectype and Crystalotype.

To THE MILLION.

From toothless babes of nameless weeks,
To pratting jokers in the streets;
From girls and boys that read at schools,
To office clerksupon their stools;
From the budding of love at sweet seventeen.
To the Candle explosions of all honeymoon droams;
From mid-way years of man and his wife,
To advancing days and declining life;
From the epectacied few, who with astonishment gate
At the wondrone things of these modern days,
Is heard this general exclamation.
HAVE YOU UNED LYON'S KATALINON'
Grey beeds and hald in concert sing.
The magic of this powerful thing.
That starts the roots of hair long dead,
And covers up the once baid head:
While the trunt locks so harsh and stif.
That used to vex the pretty miss—
Now around her shoulders twirl
In such rich, luveriest outs, which

That used to ver, in.

Now around her aboutders twire
In such rich, lavurient curfs,
The sight or touch, you know not which.
The pardund—vexed stuff—that once did fall
O'er broad cloth costs, and collars soil,
You number with the things that were.
By using Kathairon on the hair.
But more than half, or all yet said,
That about the Nerrous Head.

But more than half, or all yet said,
Are facts about the Nerrous Head,
That sometimes racks and aches with pain,
And doctory pill are taken in vain.
Now the Kathairon, such pains I'll warrant to cure
In ten untutes. No goestpins, I'm sure:
And for Pimples, Salt Rhoun, Erysipelas and Tetter,
And all such diseases, nothing is bester.
Lyon's Kathairon so justly celebrated for preserving, restoring and beautifying the Hair, is sold by every Drussis and
principal merchant throughout the world, in large bottles, for 25 cents.
Sold to the tride at a liberal discount—but never commissioned
Address letters to D.S. Barnes, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, New-York,

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Our readers will please notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at readers will please notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at rubic auction This Day, the 12th inst., at 12 of clock, at the Merchands tubic auction This Day, the 12th inst., at 12 of clock at the Merchands Exchange, by order of the Executors of the estate of Thos. Mossey, and others, the Houses and Lots Noz. 83, 93, 27 and 29 Malberty-st., including the corner of Walkerst., No. 12 Walkerst. Nos. 83 and 87 Orange-st., No. 81 Cross-st., corner of Orange-st., Nos. 83 and 80 Orange-st., No. 81 Cross-st., corner of Orange-st. 12 Lots on and and pext the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 18th-st.; also an elegant brown extens from House on 36th-st., near 2d-av.; House and Lot No. 9 Hows and st., corner of Elm st.; the three 3-story brick Houses and Lot No. 9 Hows and st., corner of Elm st.; the three 3-story brick Houses and Lots Nos. 485, 467 and 489 Weshington-st. near Chinon Market; and a desirable Leasehold Property on 28th-st., near the 8th-av. N. V. Also, 22 valushle Building Lots on Tremont and Ewon-sts. between Richard and Van Brunt-sts., in the City of Brooklyn. Maps of the above property can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. (No. 2,583).

Hostery And Undergarments.—These articles should be bought directly from the importers and manufacturers, No. 104 Bowers.

Goods freely shown. No deviation in prices, and money cheerfully refur ded in case of any dissatisfaction. A. Ramkin & Co. Hosiers.

The New Steamboat Law.—Caution to persons EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—OUR

THE NEW STEAMBOAT LAW.—Caution to persons using stem power to conform to the law.—I am manufacturing all the necessary instruments required to secure a certificate from the Government Inspectors, they having granted certificates to those boats having my instruments on them. My Water-Gauge for boilers, my Steam-pressure Gauge, my Marine Chromometer, with pressure same attached, giving the correct time of day, is an invaluable acquisition to any steamboat or mill; and my improved Fuscable Metalic Plug for boilers, which can be inserted without blowing off the boiler, if one blug is nelted. All the above Instruments are manufactured by myself; and having had thirry years practical experience in the Steamenine, gives me full confidence in the working qualities of the above. A fuller description will be sent to any part of the Union, by addressing Joshus Lowe. No. 47 Devest, New-York, post-paid.

N. B.—All Engineers are solicited to become Agents, and a liberal commission allowed. THE NEW STEAMBOAT LAW .- Caution to persons

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and publish-ns Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau et New York.

W. H. McDonald's Commercial Newspaper Advertising House, No. 102 Naman-st, cor. of Ana. The very best leading papers, from all parts of United States and Canadas; lowest prices and fullest authority of the publishers. Information freely given. Call and examine my facilities.

WELLIAM PATTON, WATERBURY, Conn., supplies The Tribune on the arrival of the morning train from New-York, at City Prices.

Y. B. Palmer is enthorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for The Tribune in the cities of Pinladelphia and Boston. P L. GILBERT. (Museum Building.) and Messrs. McGoun &

TW Mears. A. G. Story & Co., Providence, will serve The Tribune in that city on the arrival of the morning train of cars.

Mears. Derry, Orton & Co. and Howard Stage, Geneva, supply the Morning Edition of The Tribune at 41 P. M. B. I. TILLEY is our Agent for the sale of The Tribune in New-LET L. D. CAMPRELL is our Agent for the sale of The Tribune in

EF W. L. PALMER is our Agent in SYRACUSE for the sale of The FF H. B. PEARSON will supply our friends in CLEVELAND with

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1853.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

cannot undertake to return rejected Communica-

The next number of The Tribune for European Cir-In heart number of the Franke for European Cir-culation will be issued THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The Niagara sails from Boston To-Morrow at 12 o'clock

The Tribune for California. We shall issue TO-MORROW MORNING The Tribuns for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer; Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Doestle (Sandard).

Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the Desk To-Morrow Morning. Price 6 cents.

LEGISLATURE.-The SENATE has agreed with the House to adjourn on Wednesday. The Senate ordered to a third reading a bill to amend the General Manufacturing Act. Mr. Beekman reported favorably on the bill to provide for Vagrant Children. Mr. Cooley reported in tayor of requiring Weekly Statements from Banks. A bill to amend the Libel Law so as to protect the Press in the publication of fair Reports of Trials was ordered to a third reading. Favorable reports were made on the Brooklyn Pier Line, Street Assessment and ills. Some Anti-Rent discussion arose on the bill in relation to Taxes on Quit-rents, and the bill went to a third reading. The New-York Jurors bill, and the Banking Basis bill were reported complete. The New-York City Annual Tax bill was adopted. The Railway Contract bill was laid aside. Corporations bill was taken up by the casting vote, and a motion to lay it on the table was lost by a tie. Our report does not come up to the hour of adjournment.

In ASSEMBLY, Mr. Howard tried to get a donation of \$5,000, for the New-York Fire Department Fund. Objection was made, and the motion laid on the table, Mr. H. signifying his wish to resign from so ungenerous a body of men. Debate arose upon the Niagara Ship Canal bi some members fearing it would injure the Eric Canal. It was finally ordered to a third reading. The bill from the Senate, for a Ship Canal around St. Mary's Falls, was referred to report complete. The Senate's amendments to the New-York Police bill were concurred in. Mr. West, from the Canal Committee, offered resolutions proposing new amendments to the Constitution in regard to Canal Enlargement, & c., which were made the special order for this morning. The Senate resolutions on the same subject will come up at the same time. The Hudson Ship Canal bill was lost on motion for a third reading. The General Appropriation bill was adopted. The Code was put aside by reference bill was adopted. The Code was put aside by reference to a Special Committee. The amended Militia Law was adopted. The bill incorporating the People's College was passed. The Catholic Churches bill went to a third reading. Amendments to the Charter of Williamsburgh were adopted. Authority was given New-York to raise \$75,000 to complete Workhouse on Blackwell's Island. Our report goes no further.

We were bitterly disappointed yesterday in not being able to issue our paper until a late hour of the morning, whereby our Mails and Express bundles were nearly all lost for the day, while most of our City subscribers were obliged to take their coffee minus THE TRIBUNE-a privation which we hope never to be instrumental in inflicting again. Even when our whole estab lishment was destroyed by fire seven years ago, we had our paper out in better season the next morning. The chief difficulty in the present instance was in the adjustment of the turtles or cylindrical beds on which the type of the several pages of our paper are fastened preparatory to working off each side of the sheet. The difficulty was not avoidable by any possible foresight, exertion or expense on our part. We trust the occasion will serve us for an apology, since we do not mean to enlarge again for several years. The defective execution of our last was mainly owing to the same cause. We may encounter some delay or disfigurement in the issue of this No., but a few days will make all right. Our friends will follow our salutary example in exercising all possible patience.

Some of the unsuccessful bidders for the Saut Sta Marie Canal have applied to the Supreme Court of Mich. igan for an injunction restraining the Commissioners rom executing the contract with Corning & Co. The case is to be heard by Judge Johnson on the 12th of May.

A bill now pending in the Legislature of Maryand to overthrow the present Common School system in that State is exerting an immense sensation at Baltimore. A very large meeting in opposition to the bill was held last

to the Aldermen last night by Jas. W. Hale, Esq. His communication is rather sharp.

A resolution was offered to prohibit the City Railroad companies from taking into their cars more passengers than they can seat.

An effort was made to push forward the regular busi ness of the Board with more speed and regularity. There was a pretty sharp debate in the Board of

pervisors upon the bill of the late Coroner Geer. The Assistants concurred in creating the Bureau of Statistics in the City Inspector's office.

They also voted to have the opening made in Chatham and Pearl-sts. for the Second-av. Railroad forthwith

closed up.

A resolution to raise the salaries of detailed Policemen to \$500 per annum was referred.

WHAT IS THE MATTER AT WASHINGTON ! The Cabinet is sitting up nights. The President is posting round his darkey at 12 o'clock midnight with special requests to Senators not to leave town. Quid nuncs are on the qui rive, rumors are thick as snow flakes and melt as quick. There is certainly something to pay. The Executive machine is out of gearing. A band has slipped off, or a screw is loose, or a crank is broke, or somebody is caught in the machinery. Can anybody tell us what is the matter? Who is the Jonah in the ship? Who is the Mephistophiles on board? There is a gale blowing, and somebody has aggravated its perils by whistling. Who is the man? Is it he who speaks so many languages-Dutch-Hebrew-Sanscrit -Chinese? Or is it the man who speaks only one! Is it the man who fell in the ditch supporting the cause of gallantry in Mexico, or is it he who rent his garments and had them patched at the expense of the State of New-York? Who is it? Who is kicking up the muss and terrifying the nation? Show him up. Yes, turn him out, "turn him out."

We refer our readers to our Washington telegraphs for particulars.

THE ENGLISH CABINET. It seems that the English Cabinet, formed after the defeat of the Tories, by a coalition of Whigs, Peelites and Radicals, Soft-shells. (Hard-shells and Abolitionists.) is not destined to remain long in power. Already there have been some serious differences of opinion, and a split in the Cabinet can scarcely be prevented. The English papers do not contain any indication of these differences. but from the most authentic source we know that Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has met with serious opposition in his High Church tendencies and his attachment for Pusevite doctrines, which are entirely unpalatable to Lord John Russell, and especially to the Duke of Argyle. In respect to Turkey, Lord John. Lord Landsdowne and the Earl of Clarendon were strongly in favor of strengthening the Sultan by every means, whilst Lord Aberdeen, the Duke of Newcastle and the radical Sir William Molesworth were rather opposed to any opposition to the schemes of Russia, and in favor of peace at any cost. Sir William, the friend of Bright and Cobden, is now the link between Lord Aberdeen and the Radicals of the Manchester school. The Whigs have often availed themselves of the votes of those gentlemen, but they have shunned all social contact with the "lowborn mill owners and cotton princes." Lord Aberdeen has no such aristrocratic prejudices, and recently met Cobden and his friends of the peace party, at the dinner table of Sir William Molesworth, in order to enlist them under his banner. Lord Palmerston keeps clear of all matters controverted in the Cabinet by being unwell whenever a Cabinet council is held in which a difficulty is likely to occur. He bides his time and waits to see which of the two parties has the best chance of throwing the other overboard. It is quite possible that he may yet become the Premier in a new Ministry.

MR. BENTON.

It has been stated in our Washington Correspondence that Mr. Benton is inclined to go abroad in a diplomatic capacity. We do not credit the report. It seems to be understood that the mission to France is bespoken, as well as that to England and that to Spain. And we cannot imagine that Mr. Benton desires to be stowed away in the comparative obscurity of either Berlin or St. Petersburg. And even if he could have his choice of the European missions, we should find it difficult to believe he could be induced to take either. He is far more at home in domestic politics, and they are more congenial to his tastes. And considering especially that he has just been elected to Congress, and has already laid down a sort of programme of proceed ings in his new office, and that he is moreover looked to and considers himself as a leader in the great enterprize of the Pacific Railroad, we must decline yielding our belief to any such rumor as the one in question.

Mr. Benton never held a fairer or more independent position, and never one where he had so good an opportunity to add to his renown or confer lasting benefits upon his country. He is measurably disconnected from partisan politics, and enjoying the maturity and ripeness of a vigorous intellect, upon which the frosts of age have done nothing worse than destroy the too exuberant shoots; he is in a position to make himself the center and nucleus of a powerful party in Congress. having no objects in view but the public welfare. It seems unnatural to suppose that he will voluntarily relinquish so fair and promising a field of public usefulness, and one which will, if he uses his circumstances aright, so fitly complete his public career. He has it in his power to conciliate all the old elements of party strife which beat against him so fiercely during Jackson's Administration, and to plant himself upon a position whence he may descend to posterity as a man of wide and comprehensive statesmanship.

It will not be with our suffrage that Mr. Benton shall hide his light under a bushel by taking a foreign mission, at a time when he is so much needed at home. And we cannot but think that the report which has gained currency, has been set on foot by those who have no friendship for Mr. Benton, and who, for selfish or partisan purposes, desire to be rid of his presence in the House. But if any such purpose is entertained, we have the utmost confidence that it will be frustrated by his own just apprehension of his position before the

STRIKES AND PRINTERS.

The Printers' Union of this City recently resolved on an increase of the rates of compensation (by the week or piece) to Journeymen Printers, averaging fifteen per cent. This will increase our expenses about \$6,000 per annum. We consider an increase justified by the general improvement in wages and prices resulting from the Gold-yield of the last two or three years, though we believe the Journeymen Printers have misjudged in raising their rates so much as fifteen per cent. Half that amount, or ten per cent, at most, would have been nearer the actual advance in prices and the cost of living since their late Scale was adopted, and would have been likely to endure, while we fear fifteen per cent. will not. Wages and Prices are not wholly within the control of the parties having Labor or Products to sell as Experience will convince those whom Reason cannot. Should the influx of Gold from California and Australia continue, the new Scale will be sustained ; should anything occur to arrest or diminish that influx wages must recede to the old rates, and possibly even

We think the Journeymen made a mistake in proceeding of themselves to fix a new and advanced Scale of Prices and then asking the Employers to accede to it. They ought to have asked the Employers to unite with them in revising the Scale and adapting it to the existing state of things, and should have been prepared with Statistics to show that the money value of Labor has so changed as to render such revision just and proper True, they have a perfect right to set a price on t ewn labor; but employers have the same right to determine what they will pay; and the object of a Scale is (or should be) the establishment of a common standard,

A new street-sweeping machine was introduced to the avoidance of all controversy or caviling thereafter. Now we shall pay the new Scale, reserving our right to determine at any time hereafter whether we can or cannot afford to persevere in so doing. But had the Journeymen seen fit to ask a conference with the Employers, and had the Scale been thus readjusted with the assent of both parties, we should have felt bound to pay it until a modification had in like manner been agreed to by Employers and Journeymen, through their duly authorized representatives. And we fear the new Scale is not likely to be paid, even pro tem., so generally as it would have been had the Journeymen requested the concurrence of the Employers in the modification, as they did when the Scale was fast revised three or four years ago.

- The Journal of Commerce announces that it will not pay the new Scale, and adds-

"The 'Printers' Union,' under various modifications, has once had occasion to know. Twice they have induced the greater part of our men to abandon good places, under the expectation of bettering their condition under combination auspices; but if any such men have found their expectations realized, we don't know who they are. Steadfastly, and upon principle, we have always resisted this foreign interference with our business, and always shall. The persect right of men in any establishment to demand whatever wages they may see fit, we never for a moment doubted; for their right to leave their employer after reasonable softice, in case their demands are not compiled with, Equally clear is the right of the employer to determine what he will pay; and if the two parties cannot agree, they hat he will pay; and if the two parties cannot agree, the we mutually a right to separate. But when men, and es-cially a combination of men, not connected with any paricular establishment, undertake to say what compensation the owner of it shall pay to his workmen, and what rules shall be established in his office, it is a piece of imper-tanence as glaring as can well be conceived of."

Here are two propositions so dexterously blended that The Journal contrives to state the one and decide the other. That the Journeymen in any trade or calling have not the sole right to determine what wages shall be paid for labor therein, is quite true—the Employers having a coordinate and equal right-and so far The Journal is clearly right. But under cover of this truth The Journal attempts to support the gross and mischievous fallacy that each employer has a moral right to cut under and cut down wages so far as he shall believe it possible to do so. This is the principle on which The Journal has always stood, and which has rendered it malodorous in the nostrils of workingmen for the last twenty years. When the Journeymen asked \$12 per week, it refused them that rate and would pay only \$10. It has since been compelled to advance, but has kept almost uniformly in the rear of the current rate of wages, as it now does. Drawing little or nothing of its support directly from the Laboring Class, it has been able to defy and oppose that Class, and has thereby put some money in its purse; but we do not believe money so obtained can prove a blessing to its possessors.

The one chief obstacle to concert and good understanding between the Journeymen and Employers in our trade during the twenty-two years that we have been connected with Printing in our City has been The Journal of Commerce. Had that paper seen fit to concur in a union of Employers only, or of Employers and Journeymen together, in fixing, maintaining, and from time to time modifying a Scale of Prices for Newspaper Printing in our City, we believe there would have been no dissent or demur from any other influential quarter. But it has chosen to stand out, and insist on its right to pay such prices only as its owners should from time to time indicate, and these almost uniformly some ten to twenty per cent. below those paid by the great body of its cotemporaries, none of them more able than and few so able as The Journal to pay full wages. By taking this course, it has done very much to keep the trade perpetually in a state of anarchy and stir up hatred and strife between Employers and Journeymen. We have at all times been willing to unite, as we now are. in any fair and equal mode of adjusting wages in the Printing business; and we not only fully admit, but resolutely insist on, the equal right of Employers with Jonrneymen in settling the Scale of Prices; we are ready now to act upon that right; but The Journal and such other concerns as insist on the right of each Employer to fix a price for the labor he hires, without reference to the price paid by others, stand directly in the way of any efficient and conciliatory action on the part of Employers, thus perpetuating the discord and confusion which they yet seem to deplore. When shall we have an end of it?

THE ROMANCE OF ADVERTISING.

"The schoolmaster is abroad," said Lord Brougham, many years ago ; but he didn't foresee how many forms that functionary would take during his peregrinations, and never imagined that a whole course of instruction might be gone through by reading the advertisements in a daily paper like The Tribune. Historical facts, artistic inions, and literary criticism, are all to be found in the advertising columns, apropos of some modern invention, of necessity, luxury, or literature. One can always tell who is the reigning cantatrice, from the anuncements of this or that ambitious shoemaker, who has named his gaiter boots as "Winter Sontags," or Summer Jenny Linds"-and though we are told that Uncle Tom's Cabin is graphic, vivid, and original, vet it is not so genuine as somebody's cough candy, nor so beneficial to the constitution as a celebrated brand of stomach bitters. In the next column the public is gravely assured that although the Black Swan is a humbug. N. N.'s hats are blacker, lighter, brighter,-real hats and no mistake.

For our part we sometimes think the advertisements the most interesting part of a paper, and for curious hap-hazard reading, greatly prefer the supplement of The London Times, to The Times itself. The advertising columns are in our matter-of fact days, what the magic wand was in fairy times-the accomplishment of every wish, from the most positive necessity of life to the realization of the most refined and luxurious imaginings. In a morning's perusal of the advertisements in The Tribune, you can get a house, furniture, servants, carriages, horses, a husband or wife, as the case may be-and even children au choiz, if you like to adopt somebody else's " healthy male or female infant." You can be dressed as quickly as by Cinderella's godmother-learn the titles of all the new works, (so often the best part of them)-know the prosperity of the people by the anneuncements of their meetings to demand higher wages-the foreign news by the Imperial or Republican names of the latest Parisian bonnetand best of all, where you may get the fifty thousand dollars you want,-if you can only give security for a hundred thousand! Whoever then, aspires to wealth and distinction in business,-whoever would obtain favor and fortune for a new invention,-whoever in the world of industry, art and commerce, would be up to the energy and the progress of the time, should advertise. And more than all, whoever wishes to know what are the essential features of the Age, what its genius is achieving, and what are the triumphs of Labor and of Mind, should read the Advertisements.

We had intended ere this to state that the department of Mineralogy and Chemistry in the approaching World's Exhibition has been confided to Prof. B. SILLIMAN, Jr., of Yale, who has chosen WILLIAM P. BLAKE, Esq., as his Assistant. Sufficient space has been allotted them, and they hope to present in it a Mineralogical and Geo logical Map of the United States, illustrated by specimens of the Minerals and more remarkable rocks of every section. Should this plan be even partially carried into execution, this department of the Exhibition will alone justify a journey to examine and study it. Contributions of rare or valuable Minerals are (we believe) still in order. Chemical and Pharmaceutical preparations (excluding Patent Medicines) will also be lucivily classed and abundantly exhibited.

TENERSEE.-Hon. Geo. W. Jones, (Dem.) the present representative from the VIth Congressional District, anounces himself a candidate for re-election.

THE REAL ISSUE IN TURKEY.

We are astonished that in the current discussion of the Oriental Question the English journals have not more boldly demonstrated the vital interests which should render Great Britain the earnest and unyielding opponent of the Russian projects of annexation and aggrandizement. England cannot afford to allow Russia to become the possessor of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. Both commercially and politically such an event would be a deep if not a deadly blow at British power. This will appear from a simple statement of facts as to ber trade with Turkey. Before the discovery of the direct route to India,

Constantinople was the mart of an extensive commerce. And now, though the products of India find their way into Europe by the overland route through Persia, Turan and Turkey, yet the Turkish ports carry on a very important and rapidly increasing traffic both with Europe and the interior of Asia. To understand this, it is only necessary to look at the map. From the Black Forest to the sandy hights of Novogorod Veliki, the whole inland country is drained by rivers flowing into the Black or Caspian Sea. The Danube and the Volga, the two giant-rivers of Europe, the Dniester, Dnieper and Don, all form so many natural channels for the carriage of inland produce to the Black Sea-for the Caspian itself is only accessible through the Black Sea. Two-thirds of Europe-that is, a part of Germany and Poland, all Hungary, and the most fertile parts of Russia, besides Turkey in Europe, are thus naturally referred to the Euxine for the export and exchange of their produce; and the more so, as all these countries are essentially agricultural, and the great bulk of their products must always make watercarriage the predominant means of transport. The corn of Hungary, Poland, Southern Russia, the wool and the hides of the same countries appear in yearly increasing quantities in our Western markets, and they all are shipped at Galatz, Odessa, Taganrog, and other Euxine ports. Then there is another important branch of trade carried on in the Black Sea. Constantinople, and particularly Trapezunt, in Asiatic Turkey, are the chief marts of the caravan trade to the interior of Asia, to the valley of the Euphrates and Tigris, to Persia, and Turkestan. This trade, too, is rapidly increasing. The Greek and Armenian m rehants of the two towns just named import large quantities of English manufactured goods, the low price of which is rapidly saperseding the domestic industry of the Asiatic harems. Trapezunt is better situated for such a trade than any other point. It has in its rear the hills of Armenia. which are far less impassible than the Syrian desert, and it lies at a convenient proximity to Bagdad, Schiraz, and Teheran, which latter place serves as an intermediate mart for the caravans from Khiwa and Bokhara. How important this trade, and the Black Sea trade generally is becoming, may be seen at the Manchester Exchange, where dark-complexioned Greek buyers are increasing in numbers and importance, and where Greek and South-Slavonian dialects are heard along with German and English. The trade of Trapezunt is also becoming a matter of

most serious political consideration, as it has been the means of bringing the interests of Russia and England anew into conflict in Inner Asia. The Russians had, up to 1840, an almost exclusive monopoly of the trade in foreign manufactured goods to that region. Russian goods were found to have made their way, and in some instances even to be preferred to English goods, as far down as the Indus. Up to the time of the Affghan war, the conquest of Scinde and the Punjaub, it may be safely asserted that the trade of England with Inner Asia was nearly null. The fact is now different. The supreme necessity of a never-ceasing expansion of trade-this fatum which, specter-like, haunts modern England, and, if not appeased at once, brings on those terrible revulsions which vibrate from New-York to Canton, and from St. Petersburg to Sidneythis inflexible necessity has caused the interior of Asia to be attacked from two sides by English trade: from the Indus and from the Black Sea; and although we know very little of the exports of Russia to that part of the world, we may safely conclude from the increas of English exports to that quarter, that the Russian trade in that direction must have sensibly fallen off. The commercial battle-field between England and Russia has been removed from the Indus to Trapezunt, and the Russian trade, formerly venturing out as far as the limits of England's Eastern Empire, is now reduced to the defensive on the very verge of its own line of custom-houses. The importance of this fact with regard to any future solution of the Eastern ones. tion, and to the part which both England and Russia may take in it, is evident. They are, and always must be, antagonists in the East.

But let us come to a more definite estimate of this Black Sea trade. According to The London Economist, the British exports to the Turkish dominions, including Egypt and the Danubian Principalities, were:

In 1840. £1,440,562 in 1844. £3,271,333 in 1848. £3,625,241 in 1842. £2,663,342 in 1846. £7,707,571 in 1850. 3,762,480 in 1851. £3,548,595

Of these amounts, at least two-thirds must have gone to ports in the Black Sea, including Constantinople. And all this rapidly increasing trade depends upon the confidence that may be placed in the power which rules the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, the key to the Black Seas. Whoever holds these can open and shut at his pleasure the passage into this last recess of the Mediterranean. Let Russia once come into possession of Constantinople, who will expect her to keep open the door by which England has invaded her commercial domain?

So much for the commercial importance of Turkey, and especially the Dardanelles. It is evident that not only a very large trade, but the principal intercourse of Europe with Central Asia, and consequently the principal means of re-civilizing that vast region, depends upon the uninterrupted liberty of trading through these gates to the Black Sea.

Now for the military considerations. The commer cial importance of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus at once make them first-rate military positions, that is, positions of decisive influence in any war. Such a point s Gibraltar, and such is Helsingor in the Sound. But the Dardanelles are, from the nature of their locality. even more important. The cannon of Gibraltar or Helsingor cannot command the whole of the strait on which they are situated, and they require the assistance of a fleet in order to close it; while the narrowness of the strait at the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus is such that a few properly-erected and well-armed fortifications, such as Russia, once in possession, would not tarry an hour to erect, might defy the combined fleets of the world if they attempted a passage. In that case, the Black Sea would be more properly a Russian lake than even the Lake of Ladoga, situated in its very heart. The resistance of the Caucasians would be starved out at once: Trapezunt would be a Russian port : the Danube a Russian river. Besides, when Constantinople is taken, the Turkish Empire is cut in two: Asiatic and European Turkey have no means of communicating with or supporting each other, and while the strength of the Turkish army, repulsed into Asia, is utterly harmless, Macedonia, Thessaly, Albania, outflanked and cut off from the main body, will not put the conqueror to the trouble of subduing them; they will have nothing left but to beg for mercy and for an armyto maintain internal order.

But having come thus far on the way to universal empire, is it probable that this gigantic and swollen power will pause in the career ! Circumstances, if hot her own will, forbid it. With the annexation of Turkey and Greece she has excellent scaports, while the Greeks furnish skillful sailors for her navy. With Constantinople, she stands on the threshold of the Mediterra nean : with Durazzo and the Albanian coast from Areti vari to Arta, she is in the very center of the Adriatio, within sight of the British Ionian islands, and within the

hours' steaming of Malta. Flanking the Austrian dominions on the North, East and South, Russia will already count the Hapsburgs among her wassals. And then, another question is possible, is even probable, The broken and undulating western frontier of the Em pire, ill-defined in respect of natural boundaries, would call for rectification, and it would appear that the natural frontier of Russia runs from Dantzic or perhaps Stettin to Trieste. And as sure as conquest follows conquest, and annexation follows annexation, so sure would the conquest of Turkey by Russia be only the prelude for the annexation of Hungary, Prussia, Galicia and for the ultimate realization of the Slavonic Empire which certain fanatical Panslavistic philosophers have dreamed of

Russia is decidedly a conquering nation, and was so for a century, until the great movement of 1789 called into potent activity an antagonist of formidable nature We mean the European Revolution, the explosive force of democratic ideas and man's native thirst for freedom. Since that epoch there have been in reality but two powers on the continent of Europe-Russia and Absolutism, the Revolution and Democracy. For the moment the Revolution seems to be suppressed. but it lives and is feared as deeply as ever. Witness the terror of the reaction at the news of the late rising at Milan. But let Russia get possession of Turkey, and her strength is increased nearly half, and she becomes superior to all the rest of Europe put together. Such an event would be an unspeakable calamity to the revolutionary cause. The maintenance of Turkish independence, or in case of a possible dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, the arrest of the Russian scheme of annexation is a matter of the highest moment. In this instance the interests of the revolutionary Democracy and of England go hand in hand. Neither can permit the Czar to make Constantinople one of his Capitals. and we shall find that when driven to the wall, the one will resist him as determinedly as the other.

The Washington Correspondent of The Baltimore Sun, a gentleman usually exhibiting intelligence on public topics, states that Santa Aña will probably unite with England and France in guaranteeing Cuba to Spain. Such a guaranty as that gentleman could give would be of immense importance to the Spanish Crown in seen-

ring that dependency to its perpetual possession. We do not credit any of the speculations afloat in respect to a probable alliance of England and France with Mexico for any purpose, whether it be for the guaranteeing of the existing boundaries of Mexico, or any other. Great Britain has one small-sized protectorate within the tropics of this Continent, and we don't believe that in the present temper of the American mind in respect to that, that she will seek to add another to it. As to the eccentric and crack-brained ruler of France, it is idle to speculate. Nobody knows what he will do. An alliance between him and Santa Aña would be as likely to result in their both being compelled to take to cockfighting in Cayenne or Jamaica by way of occupation for their leisure hours, as anything of a more serious

The Commercial Advertiser of yesterday accom panies some kind remarks on the enlargement of our sheet, with the following statement touching the new Police law:

The bill, we believe, does not remove the present As "The bill, we beneve, does not remove the present As-sistant Captains, and does not place the appointing power in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Assistant Aldermen, as The Tribune asserts; and does provide for the present police-men remaining in office for the term of their appointment, though The Tribune asserts the contrary."

We have carefully examined the Police bill anew, to find any clause which guarantees to the present policemen that they shall serve out the terms for which they were respectively appointed, and have not been able to find such a clause. And we have high legal authority in addition, for the opinion that the law virtually removes them all from office, and authorizes the entire reconstruction of the corps. And with respect to the mode of appointments, there is nothing in this law whatever that we have been able to discover, wherefore we conclude that the matter is left as it was before. It is provided, that the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the trial of offending members of the corps, but with regard to appointment of new ones, no new arrangement is established. If any such amendments have been made, they do not appear in copies of the bill published

The amendments made to the City Reform bill by

the Senate are as follows: Strike out provision for four Municipal Judges, and all concerning them. Strike out section making the Mayor one of the Governors of the Alms-House. The fifteenth section is amended so as to have the Chief of Police, as well as his subordinates, appointed by the Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge. The submission of the amendments to the peo-ple is to be made on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of June, instead of August. This will be the 7th day of the month. The Assembly has not yet agreed

to these amendments. Those who have not taken THE TRIBUNE regularly hitherto, who may yet wish to file it from the date of its last enlargemet, are urged to secure the first number soon, since, judging by the call for it yesterday, we shall not long be able to supply it. We have probably enough copies to last the present week out.

* Regular customers of our Railroad and other Agents, who were unable to procure THE TRIBUNE YESterday, will do well to ask for that number to-day. They will find it worth reading, and we think many of them will deem it henceforth worth filing. At all events, let them not miss our review of Mrs. Stowe's 'Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin,' with our full budget of European and Californian Correspondence, news from Oregon, the Isthmus, &c., &c.

Rev. GEO. B. CHEEVER has addressed us a letter treating of Father Gavazzi's Lectures, Romanism and our Public Schools, in reply to our late strictures on his article in The Independent, which-though we think he should have printed it in his own paper, where he saw fit to commence the centroversy by an attack upon us-we shall nevertheless publish to-morrow-or, at all events, very soon. We shall endeavor to respond so briefly as to afford no excuse for prolonging the controversy-at least in these columns.

We shall not, for a few days yet, be able to present our paper in so large and nearly uniform a type as we shall thereafter. By next Saturday, we hope to have our typography in shape to challenge the most rigorous comparison or criticism.

We copy the following lucid exposition of the recent act of Capt. Hollins at San Juan from The Bal-

timore American: "From our personal knowledge of our townsman, Capt Hollins, of the United States ship Cyane, we have no heatation in believing that his recent movements at Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, have been made, either under the direction of our Government, or in the exercise of the sound discretion which must always be left to American

officers for the protection of our property abroad. That is to say, he either acted according to orders or he did n't.

Maine, we know to be as firm a supporter of the Maise Law as Neal Dow himself. No other sort could poll the Whig vote of Portland. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., has just gone No License the decisive vote of 1,183 to 987-a heavy poll. Temance majority 196. Good for the metropolis of Indianal

LT Mr. CAHOON, the new Mayor of Portland

the widely-known Water Cure Establishment at Brailboro', Vt., is dead. He was a learned and able physician who did much to exalt the reputation of Water Cure in the country. We understand that the establishment will continued by his widow, aided by Dr. Fellner, as here